

Smallholders and markets – a bibliography

Civil Society Mechanism, updated 21 April 2016

In the context of the CFS's work on *Connecting Smallholders to Markets* the CSM is making an on-going effort to start to help fill the 'data gap' by collecting relevant articles and case studies on market-related initiatives undertaken by small-scale food producers and consumers

Abitor, Komi,

Capitalisation de l'expérience de connexion de petits producteurs au marché au Togo: Cas du riz délice développement par les ESOP promus par ETD

(case study; Africa - Togo)

ETD (Entreprises Territoires et Développement), case study written for CFS process, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9bndWM19qekxpU1U>

Case study of a project in Togo setting up joint enterprises between private sector companies and producers organisations in the rice sector - a model called ESOP (Entreprise de Services et Organisations de Producteurs).

Abrahams, Caryn,

Transforming the region: supermarkets and the local food economy

(academic article; Africa - Zambia)

African Affairs, 109/434, 115-134, 2009

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9aHBXekVKMHIVS2M>

Questions both the assumption that supermarkets do transform developing country economies and the normative view that they should, arguing that the focus on this as sidelining evidence of other potentially transformative processes. Summarises the situation of supermarkets, mainly in South Africa and Kenya and notes that supermarket successes and traditional market declines have been due to policy choices rather than being inevitable. Looks at supermarkets widely criticised record on sourcing locally. Focuses on Lusaka where regulatory changes and investment in public markets has had success. Looks at foreign agribusiness's adaptation to local contexts in a value-chain approach and the importance of pressure to adhere to domestic regulations and priorities.

ActionAid Nepal,

A change made by women-friendly agro-markets

(case study; Asia - Nepal)

ActionAid, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9OThIb2FtdlZUbjA>

The building of a zinc shelter in the market at Morahang, Nepal, has helped hundreds of women farmers to trade their produce. The initiative came as a result of reform of the market management committee to be led by local women.

Aguglia, Laura and Cristina Salvioni,

Direct selling in Italy: a marketing strategy to promote localized agro-food systems

(academic article; Europe - Italy)

9th European IFSA Symposium, 4-7 July 2010, Vienna (Austria), 2010

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9RC1iVUx2RTN3Mjg>

Describes trends in direct selling by farmers in Italy by region, product and place of sale. Proposes a model of variables that affect the probability of a farmer adopting direct sales: farmer (gender, age, off-farm income); farm (farm type, work units, standard gross margin) and location (region, altimetry, less favoured area). Tests whether being near an urban area is a factor, by looking at 699 farms in the Lazio region around Rome, and concludes it does make it more likely.

Alam Khan, Aftab,

FoSHoL seed initiative: smallholder farmers and access to market

(article - NGO; Asia - Bangladesh)

ActionAid, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9anROQ0RoVG82MFU>

Describes a community based seed enterprise for rice seeds, set up as part of a project in the Kurigram region of Bangladesh. The enterprise generates income for the seed growers, processors and traders, but the seed is also cheaper than other seed on the market because of the short direct supply chain.

Arab Group for the Protection of Nature and Heather Elaydi,

Boycott as a mechanism for exercising market power: the case of Palestine under colonial occupation

(case study; Middle East - Palestine)

Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, case study written for CFS process, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9Y1kwVnE2MWRsbms>

Palestinian smallholders are severely impacted in their access to markets, both for inputs and for sale of produce, as a result of occupation. Further, the customs union between Israel and the Palestinian Authority has led to a large trade deficit for Palestine including a flood of Israeli food products in Palestinian markets, as well as limitations on Palestine's external trade. Aid projects have focussed on intensive export oriented agriculture which has led to a decline in production for local needs, yet such projects have often not been able to compete and have led to loss of land. Special Economic Zones have also led to land being compulsory purchased. One form of resistance is through boycotts that include support for local producers and strengthening links between producers and consumers while also raising awareness of structural injustice. Accurate labelling on origin, as recently introduced in EU guidelines, is important.

Argumedo, Alejandro and Michel Pimbert,

Bypassing globalization: barter markets as a new indigenous economy in Peru

(academic article; Latin America - Peru)

Development, 2010, 53(3), (343-349), 2010

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9SlpxUkIHcEdETFU>

Describes the operation of barter markets in the Lares Valley of Peru, which began in the 1970s and now form the second most important source of food for households after their own fields. Looks at the markets as: part of the indigenous Quechua worldview; an ecological exchange across the lower, middle and upper tiers of the valley; and a response to capitalist markets and the history of particular policy changes.

Battersby, Jane,

Beyond the food desert: finding ways to speak about urban food insecurity in South Africa

(academic article; Africa - South Africa)

Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography 94 (2), 141-159, 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9bUNHY3NVeIR6eEk>

Argues for a need to approach food insecurity differently in urban than rural areas, seeing the key policy issue in rural areas as land but in urban areas as markets (criticising focus on urban agriculture). Applies the UK/North American concept of 'food deserts' to South Africa as a social exclusion approach, in a survey carried out in Cape Town. Most purchased food came from small shops and informal markets rather than supermarkets (smaller unit size, credit and travel time). Many also acquire food through neighbours and others in informal safety nets (sharing meals, borrowing etc) and a few through formal safety nets (community kitchens, food aid), which are masking market failures. Calls for further development of a food geographies approach.

Battersby, Jane and Stephen Peyton,

The geography of supermarkets in Cape Town: supermarket expansion and food access

(academic article; Africa - South Africa)

Urban Forum (25), 153-164, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9bUNHY3NVeIR6eEk>

[extract from author abstract] The paper presents a mapping of the location of supermarkets in Cape Town with reference to income characteristics of neighbourhoods and transport routes. The distribution of supermarkets is shown to be highly unequal and the distance of low-income from high-income areas hinders access to supermarkets for the urban poor. The paper further argues that the supermarkets in low-income areas typically stock less healthy foods than those in

wealthier areas and, as a result, the supermarkets do not increase access to healthy foods and may, in fact, accelerate the nutrition transition.

Bavagnoli, Margherita,

Public food procurement in a Right to Food approach

(academic article; Global - Brazil ; India)

Masters thesis, Università degli Studi Roma Tre, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9NnlCcDJSVlphUkU>

Makes the point that public procurement as a public policy can have different impacts according to the objectives aimed at and, consequently, the modalities adopted. Contrasts public procurement based on lowest cost with that based on the Right to Food. Uses De Schutter's framework as a basis for contrasting experience in Brazil and India.

Bishop, Robert,

The mother of our breath

(article; Pacific - Palau)

Farming Matters 29 (4) December, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9aEhzcHpIS3g1dkE>

Experience cited in Box 10 in HLF Background Document.

Blackmore, Emma,

Legitimising informal markets: a case study of the dairy sector in Kenya

(briefing; Africa - Kenya)

IIED, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9YWM5WW5ZY2U0STQ>

[author abstract] When five per cent of milk fails to meet standards, you have a problem with milk. When 50 per cent does not meet standards, you have a problem with standards. In developing countries, perishable food is mostly sold in informal markets and often does not meet national food safety standards. Government regulation in informal markets has not improved food safety in the past and formalisation does not guarantee safe food. New approaches, based on gradual improvements and an inclusive path to formalisation, show greater promise. A scheme to train and legitimise dairy traders in Kenya has revealed benefits for public health, farmers, vendors and consumers. But governments must withstand pressure from vested interests and show genuine commitment to supporting progressive, effective and inclusive policies if these are to be successful.

Brunori, Gianluca et al,

On the new social relations around and beyond food: analysing consumers' role and action in Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale (Solidarity Purchasing Groups)

(academic article; Europe - Italy)

Sociologia Ruralis, 52 (1), 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9Y2JZcWxPY2xxNVU>

Looks at solidarity purchasing groups in Tuscany as an example of consumer initiated alternative food networks.

Buckley, Lila,

Food, farmers and community: a case study of Shared Harvest CSA

(book chapter; Asia - China)

proof of chapter in IIED book, -

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9TVRwaFp0dGNkZDA>

Describes the Shared Harvest CSA which sells to urban consumers in Beijing mainly from Shunyi Farm in Liu Zhuangzhu Village and Tongzhou Farm in Tongzhou Mafang Village. Looks at ecological, economic and social sustainability, relations with government and challenges - chemical contamination, sceptical consumers and policy barriers.

Börth, Julio Prudencio and Bishelly Elías Argandoña eds,
Las compras públicas: alternativa de mercado para la agricultura familiar campesina?

(report - NGO; Latin America - Bolivia ; Ecuador ; Peru)

Agrónomos y Veterinarios sin Fronteras (AVSF), 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9UVNRSE11TUNwMWM>

The French organization Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières conducted a regional project on "peasant markets" in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador (2011-2013) in close collaboration with national partners. It aimed to create knowledge, capacities and public policies to develop alternative systems of marketing for strategic peasant products. The document advocates that the state has a crucial role to play in this sense.

Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires,

Improving family farmers' market positions in Africa

(report - NGO; Africa)

europAfrica, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9U2NzdGIXbGcyMkU>

Highlights the importance of local markets and the opportunities but also challenges of meeting growing urban demand. Reviews negative impacts of national policies and sub-regional and international policies. Presents initiatives undertaken by farmers organisations to address challenges in the areas of production, post-harvesting and processing, marketing and financing. Makes recommendations, addressed in particular to EU

Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires,

Public procurement serving family farming: analysis of the obstacles and opportunities for farmers and institutions in Wallonia

(report - NGO; Europe - Belgium)

Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA), 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9VjVwNkotejc3N2s>

Several projects have been set up in the Walloon Region of Belgium to use public procurement to support family farming. Report of a seminar that brought together representatives from these projects and representatives of Southern farmers networks to discuss lessons learned. Looks at problems and challenges from the farmers perspective and the government / institutional perspective.

Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires,

Institutional purchases to support family farming: report on an international seminar organized by CSA in Brussels on 23 April 2014

(report - NGO; Global)

Collectif Stratégies Alimentaires (CSA), 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9X29iZ3I5YzZmbFk>

Report of a seminar discussing the use of institutional purchasing as a policy instrument to help family farms.

Del Pozo-Vergnes, Ethel,

From survival to competition: informality in agrifood markets in countries under transition: the case of Peru

(report - NGO; Latin America - Peru)

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9aINWeUFVWGpObXc>

Argues for recognition of the importance of informality in agrifood markets. Explores the functioning of municipal markets in Lima and the economic and political dynamics behind attempts to close La Parada market and open Santa Anita market. Looks at new competitors - the Unicachi peasant markets, supermarkets and the gastronomy movement. Reviews government programmes set up following the free trade agreement between Peru and the US, intended to support competitiveness of Peruvian agriculture and encourage formalisation.

Del Pozo-Vergnes, Ethel,

Taxes and transition: formalising small-scale farmers in Peru?

(briefing; Latin America - Peru)

IIED, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9c0ljWDRoWkZGMXM>

Farmers are unlikely to formalise as long as they see it as a heavy tax burden with few economic benefits; they need to be convinced that the returns will outweigh the costs. Analyses how the Peruvian government's APOMIPE programme has promoted gradual and voluntary formalisation. Recommends: formalisation has to be economically profitable to farmers; formalisation with economic and social inclusion strengthens citizenship; the transition to formalisation must be gradual and voluntary; and taxation must be adapted to farmers reality.

Del Pozo-Vergnes, Ethel and Bill Vorley,

Global or local food chains: uncovering the dilemmas in Senegal and Peru

(report - NGO; Global - Peru ; Senegal)

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZU04LXILVmFkeFk>

Decries polarized debates that pitch protectionism against international trade and small-scale farming against big agri-business and argues that local food systems are complementary to imported food in many cases. But suggests that we need to look less at how to feed the 2 billion and more at how people actually feed themselves or wish to be fed, which is highly understudied, and underlines that most food is traded in informal markets. Also that performance of global and local food chains must be assessed within a food security framework. Takes cognizance of ways in which international trade rules can impact negatively on local food systems and that food safety requirements can exclude small producers and informal food chains. Notes that national policy tends to favour large formal food chains because they bring in investment and taxes. Governing informal food markets economically expensive and politically risky given vested interests. Policy dilemmas for governments.

Diop, Assane,

Etudes de cas relatives à la « mise en relation des petits exploitants aux marchés » au Sénégal

(case study written for CFS process; Africa - Senegal)

FONGS and Terra Nuova, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9TE9DNjhfTkxY00/view?usp=sharing>

Study of the vegetable market in Thiaroye, in the suburbs of Dakar, Senegal and the fruit market in Pout in rural Senegal, describing their functioning. The markets have a diverse range of produce, and are linked with other markets in strategic locations across the region. There is a lack of data about actual levels of trade in these markets and barriers in lack of storage infrastructure and access to finance. The markets also face threats from imports and loss of agricultural land to mining, housing and land grabs. Efforts have been made in recent years to support the onion sector. Recommends strengthening producers organisations, increased dialogue between government and producers organisations, improving storage infrastructure, putting in place rules of participation and organisation of markets and supporting domestic production.

Dürr, Jochen,

Diez mitos y realidades sobre las cadenas agroalimentarias en Guatemala y una cuenta nacional de base agraria

(report - NGO; Latin America - Guatemala)

GIZ, Coordinación de ONG y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP) and Instituto de Estudios Agrarios y Rurales (IDEAR), 2011

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9YUI6anJuekwtVku>

Highlights the benefits of farming activity (especially small farming) in Guatemala. The farming sector creates wealth and jobs along the entire supply chain and its benefits go far beyond the rural environment. This paper is based on data related to agricultural production, price of products and jobs created by farming activity.

EIP-AGRI Focus Group,

Innovative Short Food Supply Chain management

(report; Europe - Austria ; Belgium ; Estonia ; France ; Hungary ; Netherlands ; Poland ; UK)
European Innovation Partnership 'Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability' (EIP-AGRI), 2015
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9Z1o4VHJCvzF4WGs>

Focuses on setting up and getting support for collaborative activities in which more than one farmer, food producer, organisation or individual agree to work together to develop short food chains for mutual benefit. Identifies many benefits of collaboration including: improved product range available to consumers, resource sharing amongst producers and processors, maintaining local food chain infrastructure (such as abattoirs), increased negotiating power for groups of producers, reduced competition between small producers, and mutual support to combat isolation and stress. Discusses the challenges facing collaborative SFCs around product development, access to markets, logistics and distribution. Reviews evidence, provides case studies, identifies factors of success, and also barriers. Interesting discussion of regulatory barriers and how they can be overcome. Annexes case studies from eight European countries.

FAO,

Purchase from Africans for Africans: phase 1 learning and results report

(report - intergovernmental; Africa)
FAO, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9TndvWTBfTHVoeWc>

Experience cited in Box & of HLF Background Paper.

FAO,

Linking farmers to markets: Realizing opportunities for locally produced food on domestic and tourist markets in Palau

(report - intergovernmental; Pacific - Palau)
FAO, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9T0V1UHBKa0x4ck0>

[extract from author abstract] At the request of the Government of Palau the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was asked to help identify the specific domestic and tourist markets for locally produced food, and the policy, regulatory and programmatic interventions that would help the agriculture sector realize these opportunities, in order to reduce food import dependence. This report presents those recommendations, and the evidence which supports them.

Fonte, Maria,

Food consumption as social practice: solidarity purchasing groups in Rome, Italy

(academic article; Europe - Italy)
Journal of Rural Studies 32, 230-239, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9Y2JMUTRudEgwYXM>

Looks at solidarity purchasing groups (Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale, GAS) in Rome as an example of sustainable food consumption.

Friedberg, Susanne,

Cleaning up down South: supermarkets, ethical trade and African horticulture

(academic article; Africa - Zambia)
Social & Cultural Geography 4 (1), 2003

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9NGtxZHsdTFCZkk>

[author abstract] Supermarkets in Great Britain have joined the country's Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) in order to demonstrate their commitment to social welfare and environmental standards in their supply chains. They have been particularly concerned to enforce ethical as well as food safety standards in the African horticultural industry, which has historically depended on cheap labour to produce high-value vegetables. The supermarkets' 'ethical turn' appears to signal an important change from forms of commodity fetishism that obscured exploitative relations of food production in the South. This paper, however, argues that in an era of high food anxiety for both retailers and consumers, ethical standards are themselves fetishized. It also shows how the

effort to impose such standards on Zambia's horticultural export industry resembles the colonial 'hygienic mission', and faces a similar contradiction.

Friedberg, Susanne and Lissa Goldstein,

Alternative food in the global south: reflections on a direct marketing initiative in Kenya

(academic article; Africa - Kenya)

Journal of Rural Studies 27, 24-34, 2011

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9TzFGeUhGWDdTYmc>

[author abstract] Supermarkets in Great Britain have joined the country's Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) in order to demonstrate their commitment to social welfare and environmental standards in their supply chains. They have been particularly concerned to enforce ethical as well as food safety standards in the African horticultural industry, which has historically depended on cheap labour to produce high-value vegetables. The supermarkets' 'ethical turn' appears to signal an important change from forms of commodity fetishism that obscured exploitative relations of food production in the South. This paper, however, argues that in an era of high food anxiety for both retailers and consumers, ethical standards are themselves fetishized. It also shows how the effort to impose such standards on Zambia's horticultural export industry resembles the colonial 'hygienic mission', and faces a similar contradiction.

Galli, Francesca and Gianluca Brunori (eds),

Short food supply chains as drivers of sustainable development: evidence document

(book; Europe - Austria ; France ; Italy ; Latvia ; Netherlands ; Russia ; Spain ; Switzerland ; Ukraine)

FOODLINKS, www.foodlinkscommunity.net, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9MDQ2U0FFcG4yV1E>

Discusses 'short food supply chains' in general and then has case studies from Austria, France, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Gathuru, Kuria,

Case study of Kangemi Informal Market, Nairobi City County, Kenya

(case study; Africa - Kenya)

case study written for CFS process, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9VVk5OGJHNzNwOFU>

Case study of Kangemi market in Nairobi, describing its functioning and highlighting several problems.

Gerster-Bentaya, Maria,

Nutrition-sensitive urban agriculture

(academic article; Global)

Food Security 5, pp723-737, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9cGV6OF96djNvd0U>

Outlines the merits of urban and peri-urban agriculture for food security and nutrition, seeing it in a food systems approach. Highlights challenges, around pollution, food safety and negative perceptions that make it a 'poor cousin' and makes recommendations.

Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition,

Healthy meals in schools: policy innovations linking agriculture, food systems and nutrition

(report; Global)

Global Panel, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9UGxiT3cwX1ZYaFE>

Recommends policies for providing healthy meals in schools with the food procured locally and regionally. This can have multiple benefits, not only for the education and health of the children and their families but also social, economic and environmental benefits through support for the local agricultural economy.

Government of Spain,

Coeficientes a aplicar en explotaciones con transformación, producción ecológica y venta directa

(legislation; Europe - Spain)

, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9TVo5RVQ0TmdNbVE>

In Spain, in order to receive financial support from the government, farmers have to meet certain minimum thresholds, which had excluded small-scale farmers. However now the government has recognised that processing, direct selling and agroecological methods increase farmers returns and should be taken into account, so that for instance a livestock farmer who does processing and direct selling can meet the threshold with a smaller herd than previously. This table gives coefficients by which the original measures should be multiplied to incorporate value from processing, direct selling and agroecological methods.

Goïta, Mamadou and Fatoumata Bore Cisse,

Accès des producteurs d'aliments aux marchés

(report; Africa - Mali)

Hands on the Land, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9b0FwbWhYVm1hbmc>

Argues for the importance of smallscale producers involvement in markets for food security. Reviews types of markets and the barriers for smallscale producers' participation related to physical access, market structure or asymmetries in information, knowledge and power. Emphasises the need to develop local and national markets where smallscale producers are already engaged. Makes recommendations on provision of information, role of producers' organisations, policy & institutional framework, investment, and partnerships with the private sector (including risks involved). Includes case studies from Mali and Ghana.

Grando, Stefano et al,

Short chain delivery of food in urban and peri-urban areas

(report - NGO; Europe - Italy ; Netherlands ; Switzerland)

SupurbFood (Sustainable urban and periurban food provision) project, www.supurbfood.eu , 2015

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9V1QxS0pjN0ZTajQ/view?usp=sharing>

Report on a project looking at three enterprises involved in short supply chains: Willem & Drees in the Netherlands, Pico Bio in Switerland and Cooperativa Agricoltura Nuova in Italy.

Grisa, Catia and Sergio Schneider, eds,

Políticas públicas de desenvolvimento rural no Brasil

(book; Latin America - Brazil)

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9WjNRZmpRTjZYSkE>

Detailed study of policies affecting rural Brazil.

Hebinck, Paul, Jan Douwe van der Ploeg and Sergio Schneider (eds),

Rural development and the construction of new markets

(book; Global)

proof; Routledge, 2015

Focuses on new markets with structurally different characteristics than mainstream markets. Seen as nested in the wider commodity markets for food and constructed through social struggles.

Chapters:

- The construction of new, nested markets and the role of rural development policies: some introductory notes
- Newly emerging, nested markets: a theoretical introduction
- The visible hand in building new markets for rural economies
- Family farming, institutional markets and innovations in public policy: food and nutritional security as a driver for governmental intervention

- Participatory systems of certification and alternative marketing networks: the case of the Ecovida Agroecology Network in South Brazil
- The construction of new nested markets and rural development in China
- Rural governance and the unfolding of nested markets in Europe
- Smallholder irrigators and fresh produce street traders in Thohoyandou, Limpopo Province, South Africa
- Beyond land transfers: the dynamics of socially driven markets emerging from Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform Programme
- In the shadow of global markets for fish in Lake Victoria, Tanzania
- Reconsidering the contribution of nested markets to rural development

Hernández, Sofía and Luis Marroquín,

Estudio de mercado de hortalizas y frutas para productoras y productores de la cuenca Bahía de Jiquilisco

(report; Latin America - El Salvador)

Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE), 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9a1poSWNqNkZWODA>

Market study collecting data for analysis and decision making related to the commercialization of fruits and vegetables. It brings also to light market information and data on eating habits. The survey concludes that the small farmers, for now, don't have access to the market. They need specific strategies to commercialize their products and to develop their activity. The lack of organization between them (induced inter alia by the geographical dispersion of farmers) is a key element to understand this situation. The support to those farmers should then foster and strengthen the association among them.

Hitchman, Judith,

Framework legislation and levers for connecting smallholders to markets

(case studies (link is to a zip file of 11 documents); Global)

Urgenci, review written for the CFS process, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9cnh0MkUtSVg3a0E>

Synthesis of resources for this process from Urgenci. Gives an overview of the situation for community supported agriculture (CSA) and alternative food systems, the benefits and challenges of different models of connection to markets and challenges for legislation. Accompanied by an overview of laws and policies in place in countries in support of a social solidarity economy and case studies and newspaper articles on:

- Dharani Farming and Marketing Cooperative, Andhra Pradesh, India
- Les Champs des Possibles 'incubator' project near Paris which trains new farmers in organic methods
- Notre Panier Bio CSA, Freiburg, Switzerland
- Jonai Farms & Meatsmiths livestock CSA in Australia
- CSA model promoted by the Stargrass Coalition in the Philippines following destruction caused by Hurricane Haiyan
- growth of CSAs in China, including Little Donkey and Shared Harvest CSAs
- infographic statistics from 305 community supported agriculture (CSA) farms in the US and Canada that use Member Assembler software
- French National Assembly bill aiming to source 40% of public catering from sustainable, local or seasonal sources by 2020
- food initiatives by the local authorities in Ungersheim, France

Hitimana, Léonidas, Thomas Allen and Philipp Heinrigs,

Informal economy and food security

(report - intergovernmental; Africa)

West African Futures 6, SWAC/OECD, 2011

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZDJpSDRCTW53QkU>

The informal sector handles a large proportion of food trade that is essential to food security. Failure to account for informal regional trade leads to biased assessments of food supply and inadequate food security policies.

Hurst, Peter,

Social injustice in the global food chain for hired agricultural workers and smallholder farmers

(presentation notes; Global)

, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9YWZiZF9PWmp5Rnc>

Particularly interesting section on hired agricultural workers, who are too often neglected in these discussions, but also on practices like contract farming involving smallholder producers.

Jennings, Steve et al,

Food in an urbanised world: the role of city region food systems in resilience and sustainable development

(report - consultancy; Global)

3Keel, www.3keel.com/reports, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9VWJlaIQ1WHZKM3c>

Overview of 'city region food systems', meaning strengthening urban-rural and producer-consumer links. Looks briefly at Lusaka, Manchester and Bogota as exemplars of types. Through a literature review seeks to test 15 claimed benefits of city region food systems. Finds more supportive evidence in the areas of health, economic development, and governance & culture, than in the areas of food security, and environment. Makes broad recommendations for change, illustrated by mini-case studies mainly from Latin America, North America and Europe.

Lacroix, Pierril and Gianmarco Cheng,

Ferías y mercados de productores: hacia nuevas relaciones campo-ciudad

(report - NGO; Latin America - Peru)

Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES) and Agrónomos y Veterinarios sin Fronteras (AVSF), 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9amwwZkRDY2E2UUU>

Collects reflections and knowledge on access to markets for peasants. The first part shows experiences of farmers' markets and fairs that could be replicated and translated in public policies. The second part presents articles analyzing the keys to success and the risks related to farmer's markets and fairs. The third part is a global reflection on the potentiality of food sovereignty.

Lamine, Claire, Moacir Darolt and Alfio Brandenburg,

The civil and social dimensions of food production and distribution in alternative food networks in France and Southern Brazil

(academic article; Global - France ; Brazil)

Int. J. of Soc. of Agr. & Food, 19 (3) pp. 383–401, 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9Y3c2RHlrV0liQ0k>

[author abstract] Offers comparative insight into alternative food networks, based on French and Brazilian case studies. Looking at a series of initiatives, such as producer-consumer networks (Ecovida in Southern Brazil, AMAP in France), collective producer shops, farmers' markets, and school provisioning schemes, we analyse the modes of coordination and decision-making that are articulated and the roles of the different actors involved. We show that the growing role of consumers and producers in these food networks, not only as individuals but also as citizens often involved in civil society organizations, can directly influence changes in public policy and the forms of agriculture practised, thereby leading to a better integration of the civic and social dimensions of food production and distribution. In both countries alternative food networks have strongly contributed to the legitimization of agro-ecology, although this is framed significantly by national specificities surrounding the institutionalization of ecological agriculture. In France this process focuses on organic agriculture, while it is more diverse in Brazil. Finally, we show that civic food networks' influence on public policy partly relies on the alliances these networks are able to develop amongst themselves and with more institutional actors. We conclude with a discussion about food democracy.

Loconto, Allison, Anne Sophie Poisot and Pilar Santacoloma,
Sustainable practices, sustainable markets? Institutional innovations in agri-food systems

(; Global)

FAO, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9QXZ5MmpBcmF1RkE>

Reports results of an FAO/INRA project. Goes beyond traditional focus on production-enhancing technology in studies of innovation to look at role of institutions, particularly cases in which smallholders link with other food system actors to innovate beyond technology in the commercialisation of sustainably farmed products. Institutional innovation seen as involving 4 processes: framing contests (around the objective of the innovation, the solution to the problem, the mechanism to achieve it), construction of networks (horizontal and vertical, where producers are core group of actors but engage with others in ways that go beyond traditional cooperatives), enactment of institutional arrangements (ways in which prices fixed, information communicated, distribution organized), collective action processes (emergence, developmental, implementation). This frame used to study fifteen cases that illustrate a range of approaches to creating linkages to markets e.g. farm stalls, traditional markets, school canteens. Three categories of institutional innovations identified: participatory guarantee systems, multi-stakeholder innovation platforms and embedded networks.

Interesting because of emphasis on need to look beyond production, link made between promotion of sustainable production and need to innovate in markets, range and depth of case studies and effort to go beyond description to interpretation. This study being brought to attention of TT by FAO member.

McKee VanSlooten, Erin and Shiney Varghese,
Farm to Head Start in Minnesota: planting the seeds for a community-centered food system

(NGO case study; North America - USA)

IATP, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9bjNfWWRuVnZPMVU>

Case study of a 'farm to childcare' project in Minnesota, USA linking a farmers association with an anti-poverty programme that provides early childhood education, health, nutrition and parental involvement services to low-income children and their families. A big challenge was building and maintaining the supply chain involving processors.

McKeon, Nora,

Appropriate markets

(; Global - US ; Colombia)

Food Security Governance: empowering communities, regulating corporations. Routledge, pp. 128-136, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9V2ZRSjA2cnJ3bHc>

Brief overview of "markets issue" from a food sovereignty perspective

Milone, Pierluigi et al, eds,

Constructing a new framework for rural development

(book (link is a zip file of 12 docs); Global)

Emerald, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9NnNRYzJWS0dHVHc>

[extract from author abstract] Peasant agriculture seems to go beyond its own limits through a transition process that has led to a paradigm shift moving away from the modernization and creating new opportunities and alternatives in terms of practices, products, and markets. These alternatives are now representing the base for a new autonomy and competitiveness of rural areas in an increasingly globalized world.

Molina Loza, Jorge Estuardo et al,

Cadenas productivas, cuentas sociales de base agraria y el desarrollo económico local: el caso de la cuenca del Polochic

(report - NGO; Latin America - Guatemala)

Instituto de Estudios Agrarios y Rurales (IDEAR), Coordinación de ONG y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP), Trias Centroamérica and Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst, 2009

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9M2F2TkozSVd5YVE>

Research conducted in La Cuenca Del Polochic, Guatemala focusing on the supply chain of production for export (broccoli, cardamom, coffee) and production for self-consumption (corn, beans). It is concluding that the weakest agent is the farmers who are facing low productivity and low market prices. They need technical support, access to credit, and institutional support (including adopting agroecological practices).

Murphy, Ben (ed),

Sustaining local food webs

(book; Global - Cameroon ; Hungary ; Kenya ; Mali ; UK)

Practical Action and UK Food Group, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9N3FGazJXWTRCSDA>

Case studies of local food production and markets in Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Hungary and the UK.

Naziri, D,

Direct sale as a means for promoting the sustainable use of plant genetic resources: the case of the Tuscany Region

(academic article; Europe - Italy)

Journal of Agriculture and Environment for International Development, 103 (1/2): 65-80, 2009

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9VEZYII5em1pMUk>

[extract from author abstract] The case study described here presents the results of a survey conducted in the Tuscany Region the purpose of which was to understand if and how direct sale has a part to play in promoting more diversified agricultural systems and in increasing or maintaining agrobiodiversity. The support that the institutions provide for direct sale in this context can be considered as a form of implementation of the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) that Italy has ratified and which obliges its contracting parties to promote a sustainable use of plant genetic resources.

Nyeléni Newsletter,

Peasant farmers' markets in Colombia

(social movement article; Latin America - Peru)

Nyeléni Newsletter, 13, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZHFGQ04wSng1Nkk>

In the mid 2000s peasant organisations succeeded in convincing the mayor of Bogota to create new wholesale peasant farmers' markets in the city instead of squeezing them out. The markets make food widely available at prices lower than supermarkets but still higher than farmers would get selling to middle men. They have help organise the peasants and to promote a transition to ecological farming.

Onorati, Antonio,

Can small-scale food producers feed Shanghai? The autonomy of peasant agriculture and the market

(presentation; Europe)

Detailed and well-documented powerpoint presentation discussing the requirements for and policy implications of the construction of local markets, taking Lazio region and the CAP as an example.

Osswald, Nina,

Building short supply chains around consumer participation: community-supported agriculture and consumer cooperatives in India

(academic article; Asia - India)

IFOAM Asia-Pacific Symposium Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Organic Farming, Bangkok, 2-4 Dec, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9OGxFSUJwZVRZcmM>

Characterises four CSAs, in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana states in India.

Paffetti, Maurizio and Eleonora Amelio,

Mercato interno e agricoltura contadina. I contratti di coltivazione: aspetti giuridici ed economici

(report - NGO; Europe - Italy)

europAfrica and Centro Internazionale Crocevia, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9dURFRmoxQ3IQZnc>

[author abstract] Obiettivo dello studio è fornire una serie di analisi sul funzionamento del comparto agro-alimentare italiano, in una situazione in cui il paese sta attraversando una forte crisi economica caratterizzata da una drastica riduzione dei consumi alimentari delle famiglie, da una forte compressione della domanda e da una progressiva scomparsa delle piccole aziende familiari che costituiscono ancora oggi il nerbo della produzione agricola sul territorio nazionale. Si è cercato di indagare sulle dinamiche che influenzano le relazioni tra gli agenti del settore (mercati, Grande Distribuzione Organizzata, contract farming, contract standard, private label) e come queste tendano ad incidere fortemente sul sistema di produzione agricolo italiano.

Patnaik, Biraj,

National Food Security Act and public procurement of food grains in India

(purpose written; Asia - India)

case study written for CFS process, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9b2hDb0ZfZkFNWU0>

India's National Food Security Act 2013 provides free meals in government schools, to children under 6 and to pregnant & nursing mothers, and also provides food grains at subsidised prices to 67% of the population. This requires procurement of around 60 million metric tonnes. Procurement is done either through a central government agency or state governments may buy direct from farmers through a decentralised programme. The central government agency sets a minimum support price and bonuses may be paid above this.

Renting, Henk, Markus Schermer and Adanella Rossi,

Building food democracy: exploring civic food networks and newly emerging forms of food citizenship

(academic article; Global)

Int. Jnl. of Soc. of Agr. & Food, 19 (3) pp. 289-307, 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9TEJ6eDd1ZERsTms>

[author abstract] In recent years new types of consumer-producer cooperation in food networks have emerged in which consumers play an active role in the operation and thereby clearly go beyond food provisioning as such. Examples include consumer co-ops and solidarity buying groups of local and organic food, community-supported agriculture and collective urban gardening initiatives. These initiatives raise important new questions that cannot be adequately resolved within existing theoretical perspectives based on concepts such as 'alternative food networks', 'short food supply chains' or 'local food systems'. This article explores possible new analytical frameworks for the study of contemporary dynamics in food networks and develops the concept of 'civic food networks' as an overarching concept to explore contemporary dynamics and sources of innovation within agri-food networks. Building on the empirical diversity of initiatives, this introduction to the Special Issue argues that the role of civil society as a governance mechanism for agri-food networks has increased in significance compared to market and state actors. Moreover, expressions of 'food citizenship' are reshaping the relation between food practices and the market as well as with public institutions in ways that go beyond material and economic exchange and that contribute to a 'moralization' (or even 'civilization') of food economies.

Resolis,

Systemes alimentaires territorialisés en France: 100 initiatives locales pour une alimentation responsable et durable

(journal issue; Europe - France)

Resolis Journal (4) March, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9dHRycFFycWpXcza>

Special issue of a journal on local food systems in France.

Robinson, Ewan and John Humphrey,

Better nutrition for the poor through informal markets

(NGO briefing; Global)

Institute of Development Studies (IDS), 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZnhUZW8tVzdhdzA>

Argues that policies should be designed to create market incentives for informal enterprises to deal in nutrient-rich foods.

Roesel, Kristina and Delia Grace, eds,

Food safety and informal markets: animal products in Sub-Saharan Africa

(book; Africa)

Routledge, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9RTF2cU14Q1ISbnc>

Based on 25 studies. Reports that informal markets provide essential sources of food and income for millions of poor, with milk and meat that is often safer than supermarkets. "We are wrong to think that we can just adopt solutions developed in wealthier countries that favour large commercial operations over small producers" (ILRI programme director for food safety). Analysing the flow of food products from producer to consumer can identify opportunities for effective interventions in appropriate ways. "Informal markets are growing, not shrinking, across the developing world and in many ways mirror the "locavore" trend occurring in wealthier countries". To improve food safety we need policies that are guided by an understanding of producer and consumer behavior, local diets and customs, and interventions that can reduce illness without imperiling food security or increasing poverty."

ROPPA,

La dynamique coopérative dans la filière pomme de terre à Sikasso

(purpose written - social movement; Africa - Mali)

case study written for CFS process, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9bVIJbWpJcnI5S28>

Describes the background and achievements of the Union des Sociétés Coopératives de Producteurs de Pomme de Terre de Sikasso, in Mali. It has helped to promote the establishment of farmers' cooperatives in all potato producing villages in the area, and helped improve income, food security and living conditions.

ROPPA,

Capitalisation d'expériences dans le domaine de la production, la transformation, la commercialisation en Afrique de l'Ouest

(workshop (link is a zip file of 18 docs); Africa - Benin ; Mali ; Niger ; Senegal ; Togo)

ROPPA, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9R0taR2VNeXM0Vku>

Extremely rich set of 18 documents resulting from a regional workshop held in December 2015. 32 case studies in the areas of production, processing and marketing developed autonomously by producers organisations in seven West African countries were presented. The material includes both the detailed case studies and the report of the discussions, which identified challenges – such as the impacts of international trade agreements – and opportunities – such as public purchasing – and indicated lines for future work. This material demonstrates the capacity of small-scale producers' organizations themselves to analyse their situations and to develop solutions that allow them to maintain their autonomy and to generate benefits for the community as well as the individual producer or family farm.

ROPPA and SOS Faim,

Cereals at the heart of nourishing West Africa: summary of cereal value chains and challenges in West Africa

(report; Africa)

ROPPA, SOS Faim, Issala and LARES, 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9VHBUblh6N2tWMkk>

[author abstract] The severity and repetition of nutrition- and food-related crises in West Africa inspired ROPPA and SOS Faim to join forces to reflect and formulate proposals on how to develop cereal value chains in the region. This extensive work reflecting and analysing the situation was discussed during a workshop attended by several major farmers' organisations in the region, which was held in Ouagadougou in November 2010. These recurrent crises clearly shine a spotlight on the risks of excessive food dependency in West Africa. Indeed, although the region's productive economy is based largely on agriculture, the region nevertheless imports a large share of its food needs, notably cereals.

ROPPA, EAFF and PROPAC,

Family farmers for sustainable food systems: a synthesis of reports by African farmers' regional networks on models of food production, consumption and markets

(report - social movement; Africa - Cameroon ; Kenya ; Mali)

europAfrica, 2013

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9djhHbjVyblQ5WkU>

A synthesis of reports by African farmers' regional networks on models of food production, consumption and markets. Highlights the fact that all small-scale producers are in markets of various kinds and deplores lack of data on "invisible" food systems. Discusses meanings of key terms like "local", "value chains", "innovation and modernisation". Presents case studies of local food networks in Cameroun, Kenya and Mali. Discusses constraints and advances proposals to overcome them.

Schneider, Sergio,

Mercados e agricultura familiar

(academic article; Global)

, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9eGpGQ2wxbkhhVU0>

Sociological analysis of the relations between markets and family farmers, proposing a typology of the different markets with which they are connected. These are:

- 1) 'proximity' markets (mercados de proximidade) - interpersonal relationships, direct exchanges from producer to consumer, tied to a particular place;
- 2) local and regional markets (mercados locais e territoriais) - exchanges include intermediaries, shaped by supply and demand in a simple commodity economy, still focussed on place but marketing channels no longer restricted there, competition and price mechanisms are embedded in interpersonal reputational values such as trust and reciprocity;
- 3) conventional markets (mercados convencionais) - market economy, 'placeless' in national and global sphere, high risk and uncertainty, mechanisms governed by complex regulations, rules, contracts;
- 4) public & institutional markets (mercados públicos e institucionais) - main agent is the state, public body or fair trade organisation.

Shi Yan et al,

Chinese sustainable agriculture and the rising middle class: analysis from participatory research in community supported agriculture (CSA) at Little Donkey Farm

(academic article; Asia - China)

International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, 9 (4) pp. 551-558(8), 2011

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZGhnYWFKODh4M00/view?usp=sharing>

Looks at Chinese 'ecological urban agriculture' with a detailed case study of the community supported agriculture model at Little Donkey Farm on the edge of Beijing.

Subramaniam, Kannaiyam and Laura Valencia,
Public procurements systems for agricultural produce in India

(case study; Asia - India)

case study written for CFS process, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9d3FqMXRoWFBaQVE>

Describes the Indian public procurement, public stockholding and public distribution system.

Urban Agriculture Magazine,

Urban agriculture magazine: city region food systems

(journal issue; Global)

(29) May, 2015

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9bzJPcmV3a1pPQ1E/view?usp=sharing>

Special issue on city region food systems, with 20+ case studies.

Van der Ploeg, Jan Douwe,

Newly emerging, nested markets: a theoretical introduction

(academic article; Europe - Netherlands)

chapter in Hebinck, Van der Ploeg & Schneider (eds) above, -

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9cTQ3UENxUHNFeKU/view?usp=sharing>

Looks new markets nested as segments within the wider market but distinctively different from that wider market. Characterises them as bridging across the structural holes in the wider market that are caused by the limitations due to strategies of the dominant players, and as grounded in common-pool resources. Case studies of : 'real Texel's lamb' and Willem & Drees, both in the Netherlands.

Van der Ploeg, Jan Douwe & Jingzhong Ye (eds),

China's peasant agriculture and rural society: changing paradigms of farming

(book; Asia - China)

Routledge, 2015

[book blurb] China's agriculture and rural society has undergone rapid changes in recent years. Many poorer farmers and younger people have moved to cities, and yet China has an immense challenge to feed a growing and more affluent population. This book provides a 'bottom-up view' of China's agriculture, showing how the many millions of Chinese peasants make a living. It presents a vivid description of the mechanisms used by rural households to defend and sustain their livelihoods, increase their agricultural production and improve the quality of their lives. The authors examine the newly emerging trajectories of entrepreneurial and capitalist farming and assess whether such alternatives will be able to meet the enormous social, economic and environmental challenges that China faces. The book also explores the paradigm that has underpinned the organisation and development of China's agriculture from ancient times to the present day. This shows the importance of balancing in the Chinese model as compared to the one-sided imposition of continual modernization in the western model. It is argued that such balancing is at the core of the current Sannong policy, referring to the three ruralities of food sovereignty, wellbeing for peasant households and an attractive countryside.

Vecchio, Riccardo,

Local food at Italian farmers' markets: three case studies

(academic article; Europe - Italy)

Int. J. of Soc. of Agr. & Food, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 122-139, 2010

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9UmxJZFFVbHBPNUU/view?usp=sharing>

Case studies of three Italian farmers markets in Naples, Montevarchi and Potenza through focus groups with customers and interviews with vendors. Customers mainly cited price, freshness and quality as reasons for shopping in the farmers' markets rather than a wish to buy local food. Notes a possibility that using the farmers' market regularly leads to greater interest in local food. Includes summaries of nine studies of farmers markets in Europe and North America (between 2002-2008).

Vorley, Bill,

Meeting smallholders in their markets: understanding and improving the institutions and governance of informal agrifood trade

(report - NGO; Global)

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2013

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9cUlWUVMYSHImTGM/view?usp=sharing>

Write up of a workshop held 2012 in the context of a hardening negative donor view of informal markets as a deadweight that blocks the emergence of a 'modern' private sector. Takes the starting point that informality is the norm for the agrifood trade developing countries, and to define it by what is not (ie not formal) is unsatisfactory. Includes mini case study boxes. Reports much discussion. Concludes: 1) there is a need for more evidence, 2) there is a lack of knowledge of what good government interventions would be to support informal markets, and 3) informal markets have many characteristics of resilience.

Vorley, Bill and Frédérick Lançon,

Food consumption, urbanisation and rural transformations: the trade dimension

(article; Global)

IIED and IFAD, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9am5JbHRRZkd6MzA>

[author abstract] Growing demands of urban consumption – which now constitute about 60–70 per cent of food demand in Asia and more than half in Africa – are met largely by trade. This paper reviews evidence for the implications of this trade for rural areas, and for successful rural economic transformation. It also reviews trade and other policy options for generating a stronger 'win' between urban consumption and rural transformation.

Wegerif, Marc CA,

Exploring sustainable urban food provisioning: the case of eggs in Dar es Salaam

(academic article; Africa - Tanzania)

Sustainability (6) 3747-3779, 2014

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8k9Dj78FdL9TTVaZDJPZFRaUTA/view?usp=sharing>

Maps egg provisioning in a mixed income street in Dar es Salaam - the typical 'eaters', the places that sell eggs, the bicycle deliveries, the peri-urban egg farmers and the supermarket suppliers. Compares pricing, accessibility and sustainability. Concludes that diverse patterns of provisioning linking small-scale producers to small to medium scale retailers outperform the corporate supply represented by the supermarkets.

Wesonga, Fred, Haileselassie Gheberemariam and Abdirahman Bare Dubad,

Report on milk marketing in Somaliland: a case study for the Hargeisa and Wajaale urban-rural milk supply chain

(case study; Africa - Somaliland)

Igad Sheikh Technical Veterinary School, 2016

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9ZGxrNURxVFRxVmc>

Milk marketing in Hargeisa urban and peri-urban areas is largely dominated by women while transportation of the milk is male-dominated. The milk chain consists of primary rural producers, primary collectors, transporters and primary and secondary retailers. However, there is little information on opportunities and challenges that exist along Hargeisa and Wajaale milk value chains. Past studies on milk marketing in Somaliland have mainly focused on three broad areas; factors that limit milk production, viability of a cold chain and value addition along the milk chain. The case study provides information vital in understanding how the actors along the milk chain are interlinked to facilitate the conveyance of milk from the remote nomadic or semi nomadic production areas to the consumers. The study also explored if social practices and traditions have a role to play in the sustenance of the milk marketing system particularly during production shock periods such as dry seasons or droughts.

Willis, Graeme,

From field to fork: the value of England's local food webs

(report - NGO; Europe - UK)

CPRE, 2012

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9OWEtbmU1M3ItSUE>

Defines a local food web as the links between people who buy, sell, produce and supply food in an area. Collates findings from 19 locations across England, looking at the scale and economic importance of local food webs in terms of jobs supported, turnover of outlets and supply chain businesses, and also their social and environmental importance. Recommends a stronger competition policy framework to counter market concentration, and support for food systems and town centres through the planning system.

Wonder, Bernard,

Smallholder value chains for food security: a scoping study with particular attention to farmer groups and innovation platforms based on Landcare principles

(report; Africa)

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), 2014

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8k9Dj78FdL9NVIKZnJ3M2NuNXc>

[extracts from author abstract] The focus of the report is the use of farmer-groups and innovation platforms (IPs) to promote smallholder market participation. The natural resource management (NRM) experience with community-based Landcare programs in a number of African countries is seen as a relatively low-cost but potentially effective and durable approach to increased smallholder focus on commercial agriculture and the attendant food security, poverty alleviation and household welfare benefits. In particular, Landcare is driven by its membership and thereby empowers participants to address issues of common interest identified by groups. there is much that can be done by smallholders to better position themselves for value-chain participation. Of particular interest is the use of farmer-groups.... Landcare is based on the self-determining actions of farmer-groups, and on the partnerships formed with research and donor communities as well as local, provincial and national governments.